Ban on phenylpropanolamine

2547. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chemicals Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) is a banned ingredient in the world including India;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing its use in anti cold-cum-cough remedies like D Cold Total, Vicks Action 500+ and Disprin; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that products containing PPA are not manufactured and used in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) It is not a fact that the use of PPA is banned in the world including India. In November, 2000 FDUSA has issued Public Health Warning on Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) because adverse events reported with these products led to concern that PPA might increase the risk of haemorrhagic strokes in women. In USA, PPA was also being used in higher doses as appetite suppressant for weight reduction. However, the drug is not used in India for weight reduction. Medicine Control Agency (MCA) UK, which reviewed PPA containing formulation in U.K., concluded that the link between the haemorrhagic strokes and PPA is weak and mainly associated with its use which are not licensed in U.K. like weight reduction.

In India, Phenylpropanolamine, an ingredient used in cough and cold medications as nasal decongestant to relieve stuffy nose.

The safety of the PPA was examined by an expert sub-committee of DTAB. Considering the similarity of use of PPA formulation in India and U.K. etc. as a decongestant in anticold and

cough remedies, the committee recommended the maximum dose of PPA be restricted to 50 mg per day in children and 100 mg per day in adults for cough and cold only. All State Licensing Authorities have been advised accordingly.

Legislation on small family norms

†2548. SHRI ABHAY KANT PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniform policy with a view to motivate to adopt the small family norms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to put forth legislations to motivate people to adopt small family norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance provided to each State for motivating people to adopt the small family norms during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (e) The National Population Policy adopted by Government of India in February, 2000 advocates for adoption of small family norm. It affirms the commitment of Government towards stabilizing population of the country by allowing its citizens to make voluntary and informed decisions about their family size. The FW program in the present form does not include any personal incentive or disincentives for motivating people to adopt the small family norm. Rather an integrated approach for promotion of small family norm has been envisaged in National Population Policy, 2000. Any legislation for incentives and disincentives will require larger national consensus. The total amount released to States, during the last three years, for all the activities of Department of Family Welfare, is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.